

CHEADLE AND GATLEY

Urban District Council.


Annual Report

OF

JOHN H. GODSON, M.B., B.C., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

For the Year 1910.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Cheadle and Gatley Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1910 on the Cheadle and Gatley Urban Sanitary District.

As in all my previous Annual Reports, I have endeavoured to draw up this year to meet the requirements of the Memorandum issued annually by the Local Government Board to Medical Officers, as to how their reports should be drawn up, and consequently many facts which have been repeatedly stated in other reports and may seem superfluous have to be again repeated in this report, as they may often be needed by the Local Government Board or County Council. In the Memorandum the Medical Officer of Health is requested to report fully on the Notification of Births Act, 1907, and its working, and also what arrangements are made for the inspection of meat and slaughter-houses. These matters will be referred to more fully later on in this report.

In December a revised General Order as to the duties of the Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector was issued, and it now requires that the Medical Officer should send a weekly return of all cases of infectious disease notified in his district, both to the Local Government Board and the County Medical Officer.

During the year arrangements were made by the County Medical Officer for each Medical Officer in the county to send him a monthly return of all cases of infectious diseases notified in his district, and also to state if other infectious non-notifiable diseases were prevalent or not. These returns are tabulated and copies sent to each Medical Officer as soon as possible. The information thus given as to the incidence of infectious disease in the county is most useful and helpful.

The Urban District of Cheadle and Gatley was constituted by an Order of the Local Government Board which came into force in August, 1886. It was formed by uniting Stockport Etchells with a part of Cheadle. The area of the two portions was 5,812 acres.

By a Local Government Order, No. P 1711, which was confirmed by the Local Government Board Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1901, and came into operation on November 9th, 1901, part of the district was incorporated into the County Borough of Stockport. The area of the part incorporated was 722 acres, and the population (census 1901) was 2,904. The area of the district since the portion incorporated is 5,090 acres. It is divided into four wards, viz. :—

Cheadle,
Gatley,
Cheadle Hulme North,
Cheadle Hulme South.

The district is mainly agricultural and residential, and the sub-soil is clay and gravel. There are two bleach and dyeworks and two public steam laundries. They are all well constructed and the health of the operatives good. There are three brickyards in Cheadle Hulme and one in Gatley. In Cheadle Hulme, in the cottages, handloom (silk) weaving is carried on. During the year plans were passed for some engineering works. They are now nearly completed.

There are three public institutions in the district, viz. :—The Manchester Royal Lunatic Asylum, the Barnes Convalescent Hospital (a branch of the Manchester Royal Infirmary), and the Warehousemen and Clerks' Orphan Schools. These are treated as separate localities in this report.

There has been an increase in the number of new houses built and occupied during the year. They were mostly small villas or semi-detached houses, and were erected in Cheadle Hulme South Ward. A few cottages were built and occupied in Cheadle.

From December 31st, 1909, to December 31st, 1910, the total number of deaths registered in the district was 131, which included 42 at the public institutions. In the district proper there were 89, and of these 42 at the public institutions. 28 occurred at the Royal Lunatic Hospital and 14 at the Barnes Convalescent Hospital.

There were no deaths at the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools.

The number of births registered in the district during the year was :—Males, 96 ; Females, 80 ; total, 176. There were three illegitimate births registered during the year.

Comparing the year 1910 with 1909 and 1908 the number of deaths registered in the district proper was in

1910.....	89
1909.....	70 increase 19.
1908.....	102 decrease 13.

The number of births registered in the district was in

1910.....	176.
1909.....	187 decrease 11.
1908.....	192 decrease 16.

Appended to this report are :—

Table I, which gives the total statistics for the year and the ten previous years (as I have remarked at the beginning of this report on November 9th, 1901, part of the most populous area of the district was incorporated into the County Borough of Stockport, and consequently there is a large decrease in the population, and the average must not be taken as a criterion, although now it is not much out). The area of the district, the number of inhabited houses and the average number of persons per house.

Table II gives the vital statistics of the district proper, and of the three public institutions in the district, which, as I have said before, are treated as separate localities in this report for the year 1910 and the ten previous years.

Table III gives the number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year, both in the district proper, and at the public institutions, and also the number of cases removed to Hospital.

Table IV gives the ages at and special causes of death.

Table V gives the infant mortality, the number of certified and uncertified deaths, the special causes of and the ages in weeks and months at death of infants under one year of age, the number of births registered of legitimate and of illegitimate children, and, also the number of deaths of legitimate and illegitimate children.

POPULATION.

The population of the district which was left after a portion of it had been incorporated into the County Borough of Stockport, and in which there was a population of about 2,904 persons, was (census 1901), including institutions, 7,820, and the population excluding institutions (Royal Lunatic Asylum, 474; Barnes Convalescent Hospital, 147; Warehousemen and Clerks Schools, 250=871), was 6,949.

The population estimated to the middle of June, 1910, arrived at by taking the increase due to the excess of the number of births over the number of deaths registered and to the number of new houses built and occupied, allowing 4.5 persons per house (this year again some allowance has been made for the number of unoccupied houses) was, including institutions, 10,462, and excluding institutions (Royal Lunatic Asylum, 559; Barnes Convalescent Hospital, 148; the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, 265; =972) was 9,490.

The death rate for the year 1910 for the total number of deaths registered in the district per 1,000 living per annum, estimated population 10,462, was 12.5 as compared with :—

In 1909—10.49,	estimated population	10,100.
„ 1908—15.61,	„ „	9,800.

The death rate for the district proper, excluding institutions, per 1,000 living per annum, estimated population 9,490, was 9.36, as compared with :—

In 1909— 7.63,	estimated population	9,175.
„ 1908—11.48	„ „	8,880.

The birth rate for the year 1910 per 1,000 living per annum for the district (estimated population 9,490) was 18.5, as compared with :—

In 1909—20.38,	estimated population	9,175.
„ 1908—21.63	„ „	8,880.

The death rate of children under one year of age per 1,000 births registered in the district were :—

In 1910.....	51.1
„ 1909.....	69.4
„ 1908.....	72.4

Of the deaths registered in 1910 in the district 31 per cent were over 65 years of age, and 6 per cent. were under one year of

age, as compared with 35 per cent. over 65 years of age and 12 per cent. under one year of age in 1909.

Table IV shows that the principal causes of death of children under five years of age were premature birth and tuberculous disease, and of persons between 25 and 65 years of age, heart disease, cancer, bronchitis, and pneumonia, and of persons over 65 years of age, bronchitis, pneumonia, cancer, and heart disease. In nine cases of persons over 65 years of age old age was registered as the primary cause of death. Of the 41 persons over 65 years of age who died, two were over 85 years, 10 between 80 and 85, 7 between 75 and 80 years, and 11 between 70 and 75 years, making in all 30 over 70 years of age.

Of the deaths due to phthisis and other tuberculous diseases, three occurred at the Royal Lunatic Hospital; and eleven deaths due to pneumonia, five occurred at the Royal Lunatic Hospital and one at the Barnes Convalescent Hospital; and of the sixteen deaths due to heart disease, three occurred at the public institutions.

Comparing the year 1910 with the years 1909 and 1908, it will be seen from the subjoined table that there is a large increase in the number of deaths registered as due to heart disease, but that the number of deaths registered as due to bronchitis, pneumonia, cancer, and tuberculous diseases, remain about the same.

CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during years 1910-9-8.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.			Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District
	1910	1909	1908	
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	4	..	..
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup .....	..	..	..	..
Croup .....	..	..	1	..
Fever { Typhus .....	..	..	..	..

Other continued .....	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	1	1	3	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea .....	..	..	3	..
Enteritis .....	..	..	5	..
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	..
Other Septic Diseases .....	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	6	7	7	..
Other Tubercular Diseases	5	2	5	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	13	12	8	..
Bronchitis	11	10	16	..
Pneumonia	11	10	8	..
Pleurisy .....	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs .....	..	1	1	..
Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1	..	..
Venereal Diseases .....	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	3	5	5	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	3	..	..	..
Heart Diseases	16	8	17	..
Accidents	3	1	2	..
Suicides.....	..	2	2	..
All other causes	57	42	70	..
All Causes	131	106	153	..

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

Two deaths were registered as due to zymotic disease, including epidemic influenza, viz., one from whooping cough and one from influenza, as compared with five in the previous year. No deaths were registered as due to summer diarrhoea or enteritis, and no case proved fatal among those sent to Baguley Sanatorium. The zymotic death rate for the district proper per 1,000 persons living per annum (estimated population, 9,490), :—Including influenza, 0.21 ; excluding influenza, 0.10. As compared with 1909 :—Including influenza, 0.54, and excluding influenza, 0.43. The zymotic death rate for the district, including institutions, per 1,000 persons living per annum (estimated population, 10,462), 0.19 including influenza, and excluding influenza, 0.09.

PHTHISIS AND OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

Eleven deaths were registered as due to phthisis and other tuberculous diseases, as compared with nine in the previous year and twelve in 1908. Of these eleven deaths, three occurred at the Royal Lunatic Hospital and two at the Barnes Convalescent Hospital. The general death rate per 1,000 persons living per annum (estimated population, 10,460) is 1.05, and for the district proper (estimated population, 9,490) 0.73. as compared with :—In 1908, 0.98 for the general death rate and 0.65 for the district proper per 1,000 persons living per annum. Of the eleven deaths four were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, two to tuberculous meningitis, one to general tuberculosis, one to tuberculous epididymitis, and one to tuberculous peritonitis. As I have remarked in my previous annual reports, this death rate would be considerably lower if patients did not come out of the neighbouring towns in the last stage of the disease to reside here with a hope of receiving benefit from a purer atmosphere.

In December, 1908, an Order was received from the Local Government Board which made it compulsory for all poor Law District Medical Officers after January, 1909, to notify all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in cases of poor persons upon whom they are in medical attendance. According to their agreement with their Boards of Guardians to the Medical Officer of Health for the area in which the residence of the poor person is situate. During the year no notifications under this Order have been received.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Nine deaths were registered of children under one year of

age, and of these 5 were under one month old. The principal causes of death was premature birth, 3 deaths being registered as due to this cause. In two cases convulsions were registered as the causes. Whooping cough, marasmus, gastritis, and bronchitis, were registered as causes in the remaining cases. No deaths were registered as due to summer diarrhoea or enteritis. There was one death of an illegitimate infant during the year. There is a considerable decrease in the infant mortality during the year, which is partly accounted for by the decrease in the number of births. I have no means of ascertaining the number of still-born children.

In April, 1907, a circular was issued by the County Medical Officer of Health, in which certain recommendations were formulated, so as to prevent excessive infant mortality. A copy of the circular was printed in my annual report for the year 1907, and its recommendations are being carried out either by your Council or the various district nurses and district visitors.

MIDWIVES' ACT, 1902.

Under a General Order issued in December, 1910, it is necessary for the Medical Officers of Health to report on the working of this Act in their district. There are two midwives resident in the district on the register, but neither of them practising, and only act as nurses under medical supervision. Nearly all the cases are attended by medical men, but a few which are ^{attended by} midwives from the neighbouring districts, viz., County Borough of Stockport, Handforth, and Styal.

There has been no new names added to the list of midwives, nor have any been taken off. During the year I have made visits of enquiries to see if those on the register have taken any cases or not and examined their lodgings. No cases have been attended by midwives resident in the district. The District Medical Officer of Health has been appointed by the County Council to act as Deputy for the County Medical Officer of Health as Inspector of Midwives in the district.

EARLY NOTIFICATIONS OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

This Act has not been adopted. When your Council discussed whether they should adopt the Act or not, it was decided not to, as most of the cases are attended by medical men, and in those cases which are not and where any advice is necessary it has been found that the various parish nurses and district visitors

have taken the matter in hand, or reported the case. So far this arrangement has worked well.

INQUESTS.

Nine inquests were held in the district during the year as compared with four in 1909, and nine in 1908 of these nine inquests two were on patients who had died at one of the public institutions in the district. The verdicts were :—

- In 2 cases ..Syncope.
- „ 2 „ ..Heart failure accelerated by an accident.
- „ 1 case ..Accidental death.
- „ 1 „ ..Suffocation from drowning accidental.
- „ 1 „ ..Tetanus resulting from accidentally falling on the spike of an iron hurdle.
- „ 2 cases ..Natural causes, heart failure.

In Table I will be found the average death rate and the average birth rate, and also the average infant mortality per 1,000 births registered for the last ten years. As I have said before this average must not be taken as a true criterion, as a portion of the most populous and rapidly growing part of the district was incorporated in November, 1901, into the County Borough of Stockport.

The death rate for the district proper and the general death rates for the district are higher than in 1909. The birth rate is the lowest there has been for several years, and is much below the average for the 36 Urban Districts in the Administrative County for the year 1909.

There has been a very considerable drop in the infant mortality which is only half what it was five years previously.

Comparing the death rate, birth rate, and the infant mortality, with the average of the other 36 Urban Districts in the administrative County for 1909, it will be seen that this district is much below the average as regards the death rate for the district proper and birth rate, and especially the infant mortality, but the general death rate for the district is slightly higher.

THE DEATH RATE.

In the Administrative County for the year 1909.....	12.7
In the 36 Urban Districts 1909.....	12.01
In Cheadle and Gatley, general death rate for the year 1910	12.5
Do, district proper for the year 1910	9.36

THE BIRTH RATE.

	Per 1,000 living.
In the Administrative County for the year 1909.....	22.87
In the 36 Urban Districts for the year 1909.....	23.4
In Cheadle and Gatley for the year 1910	18.5

THE INFANT MORTALITY.

	Per 1,000 births registered.
In the Administrative County for the year 1909.....	99.3
In 36 Urban Districts for the year 1909	95
In Cheadle and Gatley for the year 1910	51.1

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 24 cases of infectious disease were notified, including four at the Barnes Convalescent Hospital and one at the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools.

In the district proper there were 19 cases notified as compared with 25 in 1909 and 41 in 1908. The number of cases of each disease notified in the district proper were as follows :—

Smallpox.....	0	....In 1909	0
Scarlet Fever	14	....,,	20 decrease 6.
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup....	2	....,,	2
Enteric Fever	0	....,,	1 decrease 1.
Erysipelas	2	....,,	2
Puerperal Fever	1	....,,	0 increase 1.

At the Barnes Home Convalescent Hospital three cases of scarlet fever and one of erysipelas were notified during the year, as compared with two cases of erysipelas, one case of scarlet fever, and one case of puerperal fever in the previous year.

At the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools one case of scarlet fever was notified, as compared with six cases of scarlet fever and one of erysipelas in 1909.

At the Royal Lunatic Hospital no cases were notified.

METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

As soon as a case of infectious disease was notified I visited the house where it occurred and ascertained if possible the source of infection, and with the aid of your Sanitary Inspector and the medical gentlemen in attendance took all possible precautions

to prevent the disease from spreading, and advice was also given as to the remedying of any insanitary condition if necessary. In several cases, with the parents' consent, patients have been removed to hospital. As soon as I am informed that the house where a case of infectious disease has occurred is ready for disinfection your Inspector fumigates it thoroughly with either sulphur dioxide gas or formaldehyde, which are not at all reliable methods, but are the only ones at our disposal. As far back as 1897 I was instructed to report on the various steam disinfectors then in use and in February, 1898, after making investigations I made a report and no action was taken in the matter. Since then I have drawn attention in each of my annual reports and do so again in this to the increasing need of a steam disinfecter. Bedding and articles of clothing have been sent on occasions to Stockport to be disinfected by steam, but this cannot be done regularly owing to the difficulty of sending articles and also the expense incurred.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Arrangements have been made with Professor Delepine, of the Victoria University, for having material of doubtful or suspected cases of enteric fever and diphtheria examined bacteriologically, although fewer specimens were sent than in 1909. This means of confirming the diagnosis has proved most useful especially in doubtful cases.

Four specimens were sent as compared with six in 1909 and eight in 1908. In two cases blood from suspected cases of typhoid fever for the widal reaction and two swabs from suspected cases of diphtheria, the results are set out as follows :—

Enteric Fever Positive 0 Negative 2.

Diphtheria „ 1 „ 1.

The district on the whole has been very free from notifiable infectious disease and in nearly every case the infection has been introduced from outside the district and they are mostly isolated cases, and in no instance was there a common source of infection. The diseases have all been of a mild type.

There has been no outbreak during the year at any of the public institutions in the district.

Whooping cough has been extremely prevalent in Cheadle and Cheadle Heath, especially during the months of June, July, and August. The attendance became so bad that it was necessary to close the infant departments of two elementary schools.

Measles were prevalent in Cheadle Hulme at the beginning of the year. Only a few isolated cases occurred in other parts of the district.

The cases of notifiable diseases were distributed over the district as follows :—

Cheadle Ward	5
Gatley Ward	7
Cheadle Hulme North Ward	7
„ South Ward.....	5

In the two subjoined tables will be found the number of cases notified in each month during the year, and also the number of cases notified in each ward during the last three years.

Number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified each month of the year 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT. AT ALL AGES.												
	<i>Total</i>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diphtheria	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Membranous Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	18	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	2	4	1	5
Enteric Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	24	2	2	1	2	2	2	..	..	3	4	1	5

Table showing the number of cases in each ward for the
last three years.

		Scarlet	Diph- theria	Enteric	Puer- peral	Erysip- elas
1910	{ Cheadle	2	2	..	..	1
	{ Gatley	4	..	..	1	2
	{ Cheadle Hulme N. .	7	..	..	..	..
	{ Cheadle Hulme S. ..	5	..	..	..	..
1909	{ Cheadle	11	..	..	..	..
	{ Gatley	4	1	..	1	2
	{ Cheadle Hulme N. .	2	..	..	..	..
	{ Cheadle Hulme S. ..	10	1	..	..	2
1908	{ Cheadle	18	2	2	1	2
	{ Gatley	2	3	..	1	1
	{ Cheadle Hulme N. .	4	..	1	..	..
	{ Cheadle Hulme S. .	25	3	..	..	1

SMALLPOX.

No cases were notified during the year.

VACCINATION.

Although I have not been able to get the exact number of children successfully vaccinated and exemptions, I am informed that the number of exemptions obtained is increasing considerably each year. As far as I can ascertain the number of children successfully vaccinated was 101, as compared with 89 in 1909, and the number of exemptions were in 1910 41 and in 1909 32.

SCARLET FEVER.

Eighteen cases were notified, as compared with 27 in 1909, 49 in 1908, and 17 in 1907. Of these 18 cases 14 occurred in the district proper. Three at the Barnes Convalescent Hospital, and one at the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools. Of the 14 cases belonging to the district proper :—

2	occurred in the	Cheadle Ward.
1	„ „	Gatley Ward.
6	„ „	Cheadle Hulme North Ward.
5	„ „	„ „ South Ward.

Of the two cases in the Cheadle Ward one patient contracted the disease whilst on a visit outside the district, and the other patient had been visiting a friend who developed the disease the day after.

Cheadle Hulme North Ward : Three of the six cases occurred in one family. The first case occurred about October 14th, and was removed to the Baguley Sanatorium. He was discharged as quite well about the end of November. The day after he had returned he developed a nasal discharge and in a week's time two more members of the family were infected with the disease. These were removed to the Baguley Fever Sanatorium and the patient with the nasal discharge isolated and treated at home. One case was thought to have contracted the disease outside the district, as she was attending a school where several cases had occurred. In one case I was unable to trace the origin of infection. It was a very mild type. The other cases require no special comment.

In all cases precautions have been taken to prevent the disease from spreading and in most cases with satisfactory results.

Cheadle Hulme South Ward : Four of the five cases notified occurred about the end of September and the beginning of October, and at first it was thought that there might be some common

source of infection, such as the milk supply or school attendance. I made most careful enquiries, but was unable to find any common source. They were all of a very mild type and possibly owing to the mildness one or two cases may have been overlooked and from these the others became infected. One case was thought to have contracted the disease outside the district.

The case in Gatley Ward contracted the disease while on a visit to the seaside.

RETURN CASES.

In one case I was consulted as to the advisability of sending a patient back who had developed a nasal discharge the day after his return home and through him two other members of the family became infected. The case was not sent back as our beds were full, but treated and isolated at home.

At the Barnes Convalescent Hospital three cases were notified and sent to one of the Manchester Corporation Fever Hospitals as soon as possible.

At the Royal Asylum no cases were notified.

At the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools one case was notified, and was sent as quickly as possible to the Baguley Sanatorium.

Twelve cases were removed to Hospital. Eight from the district proper, one from the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, and three from the Barnes Convalescent Hospital to one of the Manchester Corporation Fever Hospitals.

On the whole the disease has been of a very mild type. There has been no fatal case, nor have any of the patients been very long detained in hospital.

ENTERIC FEVER.

No case was notified during the year, as compared with one in the previous year. Two specimens of blood were sent to be examined for the widal reaction and in each case the result was negative.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Two cases were notified, as compared with the same number in 1909. Both occurred in the Cheadle Ward and in the same family. On visiting the house I ascertained that the patient in the first instance had been subject to bad throats for some time,

and as far as could be traced had contracted the disease outside the district. The diagnosis in this case was confirmed by a bacteriological examination. As soon as this patient was recovering another member of the family contracted the disease, although all possible precautions had been taken to prevent any further spread of the disease.

Two swabs were sent for bacteriological examination. In one case there was a positive result and in the other a negative one.

ANTITOXIN.

At the beginning of the year 1906 your Council instructed me to keep a supply of antitoxin to be used in necessitous cases. It has proved extremely useful and beneficial.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

One case was notified. It was a case of puerperal sapicæmia. I was informed by the medical gentlemen in attendance that he had been unable to trace the source of infection. All possible precautions were taken to prevent any further spread of the disease and the nurse in attendance was given minute instructions as to how she was to proceed before attending another case. This case proved fatal owing to other complications arising. Besides this case two deaths were registered as due to parturition and its complications. In one case the complication was bronchitis and in the other anæmia.

ERYSIPELAS.

Three cases were notified as compared with five in 1909. Two occurred in the district proper and were of a very mild type and require no special comment, and the third occurred at the Barnes Convalescent Hospital and was removed to one of the Manchester Corporation Fever Hospitals. The two cases in the district proper were cases of facial erysipelas.

MEASLES.

This disease is not notifiable. The district has on the whole been very free from the disease, except for some cases at the beginning of the year in Cheadle Hulme and at the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools. At the end of January the Medical Officer of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools reported to me that there were several cases of measles among the children. As soon as I was informed I suggested to the Secretary that the day scholars

should not be allowed to attend the schools for three weeks, with a view if possible of preventing the disease from spreading. The House Committee of the Schools acted on my suggestions and closed the Schools as far as the day scholars were concerned for three weeks, and this I think prevented a very serious outbreak, as Cheadle Hulme has been very free from measles for some considerable time. The Medical Officer informed me that in the first instance the infection was brought to the Schools from St. Annes-on-the-Sea, where there was an epidemic. Several cases were reported among the day scholars, but the disease never became very general and did not affect the attendance at the elementary day schools in any marked degree. At the end of April the outbreak had completely subsided. Since then only a few isolated cases have been reported.

WHOOPING COUGH.

At the latter end of May a few cases were reported to me and all during June cases were being reported from among the infants attending the Infants' Department of the Cheadle Council Schools, till in the middle of July the attendance was so reduced that it was considered advisable to close this department, which was done for one week, and then the summer holidays began. At that time neither the infant department of the National Schools or the Cheadle Heath Infant Schools were affected.

When the schools were re-opened after the holidays the attendance in the Infants' Department of the Cheadle Council and National Schools were so bad and as several of the children present had suspicious coughs, I advised your Council to request the Managers to close these two departments for six weeks. This was done, and at the end of the six weeks when the schools were re-opened the attendance was practically up to the average, only one or two children being away on account of whooping cough. Since then the number of cases has gradually decreased, so that now the district is almost free from the disease, there just being a very few isolated cases. In this outbreak it was noticeable that most of the children who suffered were under five years of age, and that it was confined to the two schools and did not spread to the Cheadle Heath Infant Schools.

Although there is a free intercourse among the children attending each school and that the mixed department were hardly affected.

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE CLOSING OF THE INFANTS' DEPARTMENTS OF THE CHEADLE COUNCIL SCHOOLS AND THE CHEADLE NATIONAL SCHOOLS ON ACCOUNT OF AN OUTBREAK OF WHOOPING COUGH.

About June the 15th the first cases of whooping cough were reported to me from the Infant Department of the Council Schools, and in each subsequent week the number of cases reported increased till July the 15th, when the attendance was reduced to under 50 per cent., and as the disease seemed to be of a rather severe type and the attendance so reduced, my Deputy, Dr. Craig, consulted with two members of your Council, and they requested the Managers to close the school for a week, after which the summer holidays began. During this time the attendance at the Infant Department of the National Schools was not much affected, although a few cases had been reported. When the schools were re-opened on August 15th, after the summer holidays, I visited them, and found the attendance in the Infant Department below 50 per cent. in each school and several of the children present had suspicious coughs. I consulted with two members of your Council, who requested the Managers to again close the Infant Department of both schools for a period of six weeks. When the schools were re-opened after the six weeks' closure the attendance at each was quite up to the average, only one or two children at each being away on account of the disease. During the whole outbreak the attendance at the mixed department of the schools was never materially affected, except in the National Schools for a week or two after the holidays.

JOHN H. GODSON, M.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

MUMPS.

A few cases were reported to me from the elementary schools.

CHICKENPOX.

A few cases were reported to me, but it was never prevalent in the district during the year.

SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

Owing no doubt to the cool and wet summer this disease was never prevalent. This is the second year that no death has been registered as due to summer diarrhœa or enteritis.

INFLUENZA.

Towards the end of the year it became rather prevalent. One death was registered as due to influenza and its complications.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATION ORDER.

No notifications were received under this Order during the year.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE

In 1903 your Council made arrangements with the Withington District Council (which has now been incorporated into the City of Manchester) for admission of cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever into their Sanatorium at Baguley. Three beds were retained, which so far have been quite sufficient for the needs of the district, unless there is a sudden outbreak. For cases of smallpox your Council has jointly with the Heaton Norris Urban District Council erected a temporary iron hospital of eight beds on the vacant land near our Sewage Outfall Works. Although quite ready for the reception of patients it has never as yet been used.

The Barnes Convalescent Hospital send all their cases of infectious disease to one of the fever hospitals belonging to the Manchester Corporation.

The Royal Lunatic Asylum : If a case should arise it is generally isolated in one of their detached houses, or sent to the Baguley Sanatorium.

The Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools have their own sanatorium for infectious disease, but also send cases to Baguley Sanatorium.

Nine cases in all were sent to the Baguley Sanatorium during the year, viz. :—Eight from the district proper and one from the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools.

SEWAGE OUTFALL WORKS.

These continue to work very satisfactorily; whenever samples have been taken by the Inspector of the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee for analysis they have been reported as very good.

When the Sewage Outfall Works were first opened, the sewage was treated with a solution of "Aluminum Ferrie," and then passed into settling tanks, from which it was passed through filters, consisting of sand, gravel and polarite. This was an expen-

sive process. Your Surveyor informs me that now the sewage is not treated chemically, but allowed to settle in open tanks, and then the effluent is passed on to the land. There are still 14 acres which have been levelled up, and can be used for land filtration.

THE SEWAGE SYSTEM.

Although the original scheme has long been completed, extensions were added in 1905, 1906, and 1907, and also in 1909, owing to the growth of the district. In Adswood where the sewer has not yet been carried several houses are drained into septic tanks, which consist of an ærobie and an anerobic tank. This arrangement with a little care continues to work well.

I am informed that your Surveyor has a scheme in hand for the better drainage of this area.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Three private streets have been paved, sewered, and channelled during the year, and plans and estimates have been prepared for doing three more. Several houses have been re-drained and connected up with the sewerage system. Several ashpits and privies have been done away with and replaced by water-closets and dustbins. As I have said in previous annual reports, there are several passages behind the houses in Cheadle which require paving and sewerage. There has also been an improvement in the lighting of the district, especially in the side streets.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

In your Inspector's report, which is appended to this report, is a summary of the number of loads of house and other refuse removed from dwelling-houses in the district. The work is done under the personal supervision of the Inspector, and up till now the scheme he drew up three years ago has worked very well, but owing to the increase in the number of new houses he has found that his present staff of men were having great difficulty in coping with the work. So he was instructed to make a full report on the matter, with suggestions as to the best way of dealing with it. This he has done and a copy of the report is appended to his report.

Owing to the constant annoyance and abuse caused by persons throwing garden and other refuse into the ashpits your Committee in 1908 ordered that the following notice be posted on the door of each ashpit (wet or dry) in the district :—

THE CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That on and after this date the COUNCIL WILL ONLY REMOVE ASHES and LEGITIMATE HOUSE REFUSE placed in this Ashpit, and occupiers of premises in the district are requested not to place any Garden, Trade, or Vegetable Refuse in such Ashpit.

By order,

ARTHUR BRIGGS,

Clerk to the above-named Council.

21st April, 1909.

If people would only pay attention to this notice the labours of the Sanitary Department would be much lightened.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water is supplied by the Stockport Corporation, and is sufficient for the needs of the district. There was no curtailment of the supply during the year and no complaints as to its discolouration. There has been no extension of the main. One sample of well water was taken for analysis and the Analyst reported it as fit for domestic purposes. It was taken as the owner thought that the well might have been contaminated by some recent work done to some drains near to it.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No complaints were received as to the condition or the stench arising from any of the principal works or streams in the district. I have, with your Inspector, had a small watercourse under observation on account of some houses draining into it. The matter has been reported on, but your Council as yet have taken no steps in the matter.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

At the end of the year 1907 your Council decided that all the slaughter-houses in the district should be licensed. This resolution was carried out and licenses granted at the beginning of the year 1908. There are five licensed slaughter houses in the district, and they have all been regularly visited by your Inspector and I

have also visited them from time to time. Your Inspector has made frequent visits at the times of slaughtering.

Most of the meat sold in the district comes from the Manchester Corporation Abattoirs, and only a little is slaughtered in the district, and the greatest number of animals slaughtered here are sheep. As far as I know no tuberculous carcasses were offered for sale or found on any of the licensed premises.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

There are 42 dairies and cowsheds and one milkshop in the district. They have all been regularly visited by your Inspector, and I have also made several inspections. They are on the whole cleanly kept and the animals well cared for.

One cowshed has been built during the year, one old one has been altered and the lighting and ventilation improved, and two old ones have been demolished.

In 1903 your Inspector drew up a very full report on the number of cowsheds, the lighting and ventilation, and the cubic space per cow, in the district. From this report it will be seen that a great many required improvements and alterations, which have since been made in most instances. In December, 1907, he was instructed to draw up another report on the lighting and the number of cows in each cowshed in the district, and in September, 1909, he drew up another report on the lighting, ventilation, and cubic space per cow. In 1904 there were 12 cowsheds having under 400 cubic feet per cow, in 1909 there were three, and in 1910 there was not one cowshed with under 400 cubic feet per cow. The majority of the cowsheds have either 500 to 600 cubic feet or over 600 cubic feet per cow, and several have over 1,000 cubic feet per cow.

Cowsheds in District and the cubic space per cow as shewn by Special Reports made in 1904 and 1909.

1904				1909.			
<i>Under</i> 400	400-500	500-600	<i>Over</i> 600	<i>Under</i> 400	400-500	500-600	<i>Over</i> 600
12	14	13	35	3	14	32	40

At close of Year 1910.

<i>Under 400</i>	400-500	500-600	<i>Over 600</i>
— —	14	24	41

Nine samples of milk sold in the district were taken for analysis by the County Council Inspector, under the Food and Drugs Act. They were all reported as pure. No samples were taken by your own Inspector.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Under this Act no samples were taken by your Inspector, as on several occasions when going to take samples he ascertained that the County Council Inspector had just been before him and taken samples of the same article. Last November I had an interview with Dr. Cootes, of the Local Government Board, at which your Inspector was present. As to the working of the Food and Drugs Act in the district, he made enquiries as to whether your Council wanted more samples taken by the County Council and the County Council to do the work, or whether your Council wished your Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector to take additional samples, and if so, it is desirable that your Council should pass a resolution authorizing your Medical Officer of Health and Inspector either take a fixed number or as many as they think necessary, and also to authorize them if necessary to take any necessary legal proceedings after having informed and obtained the consent of the Chairman of the Council and the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee. Dr. Cootes also suggested that to prevent the overlapping in taking samples that your Clerk be instructed to write to the County Council and ask to be supplied with a monthly return of the number of samples taken by their Inspector in the district. This suggestion, if carried out, would be most useful and save a lot of unnecessary trouble.

The County Council Inspector has kindly given me the following particulars of the samples taken by him in the district during the year.

Samples of milk	9
„ butter	6
„ whiskey.....	2
„ bread	2
	—
Total	19
	—

They were all reported as pure.

UNWHOLESOME FOOD.

None as far as I know was exposed for sale in the district.

UNHEALTHY HOUSES AND OVERCROWDING.

One house was ordered to be closed as unfit for human habitation. No cases of overcrowding were reported, although as in previous years constant enquiries were made to prevent it if possible.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are none in the district.

NEW HOUSES.

Sixty-three new houses were built and occupied during the year, as compared with 52 in the previous year and 62 in 1908. They have all complied with your Council's Bye-Laws, and the majority of them are small villas and semi-detached houses and are situated as follows :—

Cheadle Ward	.....	16	mostly cottages.
Gatley Ward	.....	7	villas and semi-detached.
Cheadle Hulme North Ward		9	„
„ South Ward		31	„

Plans have been presented and approved for three new streets.

As I have remarked in my previous annual reports, Cheadle Hulme, especially the South Ward, is rapidly growing, and several old cottages have been demolished, being too delapidated for human habitation. The want of suitable cottages for the working classes is becoming more acute each year.

Your Surveyor has kindly supplied me with the following information as regards the number of buildings for which plans were submitted during the year. No plans were referred back as not complying with your Bye-Laws.

Information as to Buildings, Plans for which have been approved for the year ended 31st December, 1910.

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Plans presented.</i>	<i>Plans approved of.</i>	<i>Work in progress.</i>	<i>Buildings completed.</i>	<i>Buildings completed this year (1910) from plans of 1909.</i>
(a) New dwelling-houses & dwelling-houses and shops combined	119	117	67	37	34
(b) Alterations, dwelling-houses and dwelling-houses and shops combined, including stables, coach-houses, and other domestic outbuildings	14	14	—	13	—
(c) Alterations & additions to factories and workshops and new workshops ..	4	4	4	—	—
(d) Alterations to Schools	1	1	1	—	—
(e) Alterations and Reconstruction of Cowsheds	1	1	—	1	—
(f) Plans referred back	2	—	—	—	—
(g) New Schools	1	1	1	—	—
(h) New Streets.....	3	3	—	—	—

On the subjoined table will be seen the number of houses built during the year, and the number in the process of erection at the close of the year.

Number of Houses occupied during the Year.

	<i>Occupied.</i>	<i>Building at close of year.</i>
Cheadle Ward	16	13
Gatley Ward	7	16
Cheadle Hulme North	9	4
Cheadle Hulme South	31	24
	63	67

During the year the houses in several of the streets, but not in the outlying districts, have been numbered.

If this were done systematically, as soon as the houses were erected, it would greatly facilitate the work of our department when dealing with nuisances and cases of infectious disease.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT.

No steps have as yet been taken.

BLACK SMOKE.

Your Inspector has made observations from time to time.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

These have been frequently visited, and I have at the request of the Headmasters or Mistresses examined children when infectious disease was present. As in other years I have received much valuable information as regards infectious disease from the Headmasters and Mistresses of the various day schools, who now report to me any cases of children staying at home and supposed to be suffering from some infectious disease.

There have been no additions or alterations made at any of the elementary day schools during the year. The playgrounds are dry and the sanitary arrangements satisfactory.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Under the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, the County Council appointed two Medical Inspectors who are responsible to the County Medical Officer of Health. In July the County Medical Officer of Health presented his report to the County Council for the year 1909. I have received no suggestions or complaints from the School Medical Inspectors as regards sanitary matters connected with the schools in the district.

CEMETERY.

This was formally opened in 1903 and the Church of England portion was consecrated in June of that year. It is now the chief burial ground in the district. During the year there were 100 interments, as compared with 81 in 1909 and 97 in 1908. Of these 100, 26 were those of people resident in the district, 74 of those not resident, as compared with 21 resident and 60 non-resident in 1909.

Cheadle Hulme Churchyard is the only other burial ground in the district which is in general use. The others, viz., Cheadle Parish Churchyard and Long Lane Chapel Burial Ground are only used occasionally for interments.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

There are now two public recreation grounds in the district, both of which are much used and appreciated.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

This Act came into force in 1902 and requires the Medical Officer of Health to report fully on the working of the Act in the workshops and workplaces in the district. The chief points to be reported on may be classified as follows :—

- (1) Sanitary Conveniences.
- (2) Sanitary Conditions of Bakehouses.
- (3) Home Workers.
- (4) Keeping List of Home Workers.
- (5) Keeping a Register of Workshops.

There are 54 workshops on the register, as compared with 53 in the previous year. They include bleach and dyeworks, 2 ; brickmaking yards, 4 ; laundries, 2 ; builders, 8 ; bakehouses, 12 ; other workshops, 26. The chief workshop industries are bleaching and dyeing, handloom silk-weaving, and brickmaking.

The workshops are all clean, the air space per head well above the limit required by the Act, ventilation and lighting good. They have all been regularly inspected by your Inspector and by me also at times.

SANITARY CONDITION OF BAKEHOUSES.

Their general sanitary condition is good. No complaints were either received or had to be made as regards limewashing or other defects. There are no underground bakehouses.

HOME WORKERS.

One list was received once during the year, representing one employer and ten outworkers. Three addresses of outworkers were received from other Councils, and 26 inspections were made of outworkers' premises.

The outworkers were engaged as in previous years in nearly all cases making wearing apparel. The outworkers' premises

are clean and well lighted. No sanitary defects were reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories to your Council, nor were any infringements reported to him by your Council.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

None, as far as I know, were carried on in the district.

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

I have with your Inspector made frequent inspections of the district, and in some cases house to house inspections, in addition to those made in connection with infectious disease, or those made by special request of the owner or occupier. Besides these your Inspector has made systematic house to house inspections all through the district. When, after any inspection, any improvements or alterations were considered necessary, they have generally been promptly carried out to the satisfaction of your Inspector.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Whenever nuisances have been reported to me by your Inspector, steps were taken to have them abated as soon as possible, and in nearly all cases with very good results, but in one case it was necessary to take legal proceedings before the owner would abate a nuisance, which was caused by his emptying a cesspool on to land adjoining dwelling-houses and allowing the sewage to become stagnant.

The general health of the district has been very good during the year on the whole, although the death rate, both including institutions and excluding institutions, is a little higher than in 1909. It is still very low for an urban district, and the infant mortality is by far the lowest on record for this district. It is just half what it was five years ago. It may be accounted for by the rapidly decreasing birth rate, and as in the previous year the chief cause of the infant mortality is premature birth. The birth rate is lower than the previous year, and is the lowest in the last nine years. In 1905 it was 19.89 ; in 1910, 18.5.

The district has been extremely free from notifiable infectious disease and in nearly all cases the disease was contracted from an outside source, and except for an outbreak of whooping cough the district would have been exceptionally free from infectious disease of any sort.

The sanitary condition of the district continues to improve slowly, and the number of nuisances reported and complaints made have again decreased, especially those in connection with the removal of house refuse.

Your Council will have to consider the question of disposal of the house refuse as nearly all the pits are filled up which are suitable for the purpose and not too near any dwelling-house, and also the necessity of having some more efficient means of disinfection after cases of infectious disease, including subscribers which becomes more necessary each year as the district becomes more populous. Your Council should give this matter careful consideration, as it would be a very serious matter if an epidemic should break out and there were no more efficient means of disinfection than we have at present.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Your Inspector's annual report is attached to this one.

It gives in detail the number of inspections of premises made and the number of loads of refuse removed during the year, and also the number of improvements and alterations carried out and sanitary defects remedied.

Nearly all the work required to be done to abate nuisances was done, as in previous years, on verbal notice, so consequently it was not necessary to call your Council's attention to them. From the report it will be seen how varied the duties and responsibilities of your Inspector are, and each year they increase.

Attached to this report is also a tabular summary of the sanitary work done in the district during the year, which has been drawn up by the County Medical Officer of Health.

In conclusion, I must acknowledge the very efficient and willing help I have always received from the officials of your Council, and especially from your Inspector, Mr. J. T. Fernley, in carrying out my duties during the year.

I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. GODSON, M.B., B.C. (CANTAB.),
D.P.H. (CANTAB.),

Medical Officer of Health.

4th February, 1911.

TABLE I.—CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.—For Whole District.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths registered in the district.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number	Rate*	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births regis- tered.	Number.	Rate*.					
1900	10,600	234	22.07	31	132.4	193	18.20	48	..	..	145	13.67
1901	10,807	257	29.94	34	123.2	174	16.10	52	..	..	122	12.31
1902	7,944	182	25.81	19	104.3	133	16.74	32	..	..	101	14.30
1903	8,222	176	24.14	16	90.9	146	17.75	59	..	..	87	11.93
1904	8,469	189	25.11	21	111.1	133	15.70	41	..	..	92	12.22
1905	8,840	157	19.89	17	108.3	146	16.51	49	..	..	97	12.28
1906	9,162	182	22.10	13	71.4	144	15.71	46	..	..	98	11.90
1907	9,433	184	21.64	14	76.08	150	15.90	58	..	..	92	10.81
1908	9,800	192	21.61	14	72.9	153	15.61	51	..	..	102	11.48
1909	10,100	187	20.38	13	69.4	106	10.49	36	..	..	70	7.63
Averages for years 1900- 1909	9,337.7	193.9	23.26	19.2	95.9	147.8	15.87	47.2	..	..	100.6	11.85
1910	10,462	176	18.5	9	51.1	131	12.5	42	..	..	89	9.36

*Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population. Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 5,090. Total Population at all ages, 10,807. Number of Inhabited Houses, 2,170. Average Number of Persons per House, 4.6 (At Census of 1901.)

TABLE II—CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Names of localities	CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.				WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS.				BARNES CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL.				MANCHESTER ROYAL ASYLUM.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year
1900	10600	234	145	31	254	..	1	..	148	..	13	..	452	..	34	..
1901	10807	257	122	34	255	..	..	..	174	..	15	..	474	..	37	..
1902	7050	182	101	19	265	..	..	..	153	..	10	..	476	..	22	..
1903	7290	176	87	16	279	..	..	..	154	..	23	..	499	..	36	..
1904	7526	189	92	21	268	..	2	..	148	..	18	..	527	..	21	..
1905	7893	157	97	17	262	..	..	..	152	..	16	..	533	..	33	..
1906	8232	182	98	13	249	..	1	..	159	..	17	..	522	..	28	..
1907	8508	183	92	14	250	..	..	..	147	..	21	..	528	..	37	..
1908	8880	192	102	14	265	..	..	..	142	..	14	..	513	..	37	..
1909	9175	187	70	13	265	..	..	..	157	..	4	..	503	..	32	..
Averages of years 1900 to 1909.	8596.1	193.9	100.6	19.2	261.2	..	.4	..	153.4	..	15.1	..	502.7	..	31.7	..
1910	9490	176	89	9	265	..	..	..	148	..	14	..	559	..	28	..

TABLE III—CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1910.

Notifiable disease.	Cases notified in whole district.						Total cases notified in each locality.					Number of cases removed to Hospital from each locality.				
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					Cheadle and Gatley.	Barnes Convallescent Hospital.	Warehouse-men & Clerks' Schools.	Manchester Royal Asylum.	Cheadle and Gatley.	Barnes Convallescent Hospital.	Warehouse-men & Clerks' Schools.	Manchester Royal Asylum.	Total cases removed to Hospital.	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65										65 and upwards.
Smallpox . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria including Membranous Croup)	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	18	..	4	10	3	1	14	3	1	..	8	3	1	..	12	
Typhus Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	24	..	4	12	4	3	19	4	1	..	8	4	1	..	13	

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—For information on this subject see body of report on Hospital Accommodation.

Table IV—CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year, 1910.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.</i>							<i>Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities whether occurring in or beyond the District.</i>		<i>Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.</i>
	<i>All ages.</i>	<i>Under 1 year.</i>	<i>1 and under 5.</i>	<i>5 and under 15.</i>	<i>15 and under 25.</i>	<i>25 and under 65.</i>	<i>65 and upwards.</i>	<i>Asylum.</i>	<i>Barnes Convalescent Hospital.</i>	
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cholera ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	6	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	5	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	3
Cancer, Malignant Disease	13	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	..	2
Bronchitis	11	1	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..
Pneumonia	11	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	6
Pleurisy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Venereal Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Heart Diseases	16	..	..	..	1	11	4	..	..	4
Accidents	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Suicides .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other causes	57	4	..	6	1	27	19	..	..	24
All causes	131	9	3	7	4	67	41	..	..	42

TABLE V—CHEADLE AND GATLEY URBAN DISTRICT.
Infantile Mortality during the year, 1910.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Under 1 Wk.</i>	<i>1-2 Weeks.</i>	<i>2-3 Weeks.</i>	<i>3-4 Weeks.</i>	<i>Total under 1 Month.</i>	<i>1-2 Months.</i>	<i>2-3 Months.</i>	<i>3-4 Months.</i>	<i>4-5 Months.</i>	<i>5-6 Months.</i>	<i>6-7 Months.</i>	<i>7-8 Months.</i>	<i>8-9 Months.</i>	<i>9-10 Months.</i>	<i>10-11 Months.</i>	<i>11-12 Months.</i>	<i>Total Deaths under One Year.</i>
All Causes—																	
Certified																	
Uncertified																	
Common Infections Diseases—																	
Smallpox																	
Chicken Pox																	
Measles																	
Scarlet Fever																	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)																	
Whooping Cough ..						1											1
Diarrhoeal Diseases—																	
Diarrhoea, all forms ..																	
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis																	
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ..									1								1
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth ...	2	1			3												3
Congenital Defects ...																	
Injury at Birth																	
Want of Breast-milk																	
Starvation																	
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1				1												1
Tuberculous Diseases—																	
Meningitis																	
Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica																	
Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
Other Causes —																	
Erysipelas																	
Syphilis																	
Rickets																	
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																	
Convulsions	1				1								1				2
Bronchitis														1			1
Laryngitis																	
Pneumonia																	
Suffocation (overlying)																	
Other causes																	
Totals	4	1			5	1			1				1	1			9

Births in the year :—Legitimate, 175 ; Illegitimate, 1.
Deaths in the year of Legitimate Infants, 8. Deaths in the year of Illegitimate Infants, 1. Population estimated to middle of 1910, 10,400.
Deaths from all causes at all ages, 131

Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report.

COUNCIL OFFICES,

CHEADLE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report on Inspections made during the year 1910, together with Nuisances abated and Sanitary Improvements effected in consequence of such inspections.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

House to house inspections have been made in 18 streets in Cheadle, Cheadle Hulme, and Gatley. Houses and premises were visited on complaints and when infectious disease occurred in them. The total number of inspections made :—1124.

NOTICES.

Fourteen preliminary notices, with respect to various nuisances found in course of such inspections, were served upon owners and occupiers, and alterations and work required to abate nuisances, with very few exceptions, were promptly carried out. In 25 cases nuisances in connection with houses and premises were reported to your Committee, and instructions were given to serve statutory notices in seven cases. In all cases where repairs and alterations were carried out I visited and re-visited during the progress of the work, in order to see that the requirements were complied with. I have had interviews in all parts of the district with owners, occupiers, and contractors, relative to the work required to be done so as to abate nuisances. A large proportion of the work required to be done was carried out on verbal notice to the owners, &c.

SMOKE TESTING.

The smoke test has been applied to drains of five houses and defects found in only one case,

DRAINAGE TO HOUSES AND PREMISES.

Sixteen defective drains have been repaired, relaid, or reconstructed, and where drains have been relaid or reconstructed four-inch ventilation shafts were placed at the highest point of such drain and carried up above the eaves of house roof.

Fifteen houses have been entirely redrained and connected up with the sewerage system.

WATER CLOSETS.

Three defective indoor water closets have been taken out and modern pedestal water closets substituted and provided with separate flushing cisterns.

Twenty-one water closets have been provided in lieu of privies, which have been abolished.

PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.

Twenty-one privies have been abolished and replaced by water closets.

Sixteen privy middens have been abolished and replaced by dustbins.

Six privies and ashpits have been repaired, ventilated, and covered in.

Fifteen dry ashpits have been abolished and replaced by ashbins.

Fourteen ashbins have been replaced.

HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL.

During the year the system of removal of house refuse has worked satisfactorily. There has been a considerable reduction in the number of applications for the emptying of ashpits, and most of them were received during the months of March, April, and May.

There are still 588 houses in the district provided with privies. These are decreasing year by year as all new houses are provided with water closets and dustbins.

There are 400 houses in the district provided with dry ashpits and 1,025 houses provided with dustbins.

These privies and dry ashplaces are emptied periodically. The dustbins (of which there are 1,134) are emptied weekly.

During the year 3,197 ashpits were emptied and 4,411 loads of nightsoil and house refuse removed.

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL.

In compliance with instruction of your Committee, I beg to submit a report on the work of House Refuse Removal.

In December, 1907, your Surveyor made a report on the working of this department. Previous to this report the men employed in this work were made up of two gangs, each gang worked three nights per week, emptying privy middens, &c., remainder of week on dry ashpits and dustbins. These privy middens were emptied largely upon application by occupiers of houses. In this report your Surveyor made certain recommendations which he thought would facilitate the work. Your Committee fully considered this report and adopted a scheme as follows :—

That No. 1 gang be employed whole time emptying privy middens throughout the whole district.

No. 2 gang be employed three nights per week attending to applications for emptying of dry ashpits which cannot be emptied during the daytime, and to emptying of privy middens, and remainder of week emptying dry ashpits and dustbins in Cheadle and Gatley area.

That an additional gang be employed in Cheadle Hulme area four mornings per week emptying dry ashpits and dustbins.

This scheme has now been in operation for three years and has worked fairly satisfactory.

This arrangement has been modified as occasion has required.

In the report presented by your Surveyor he stated that during the twelve months ending October, 1907, 1,004 applications were made by the occupiers of houses.

During the year 1908, with systematic working of this scheme, the applications were reduced to 650. In 1909, further reduced to 417, and the eleven months ending November 30th, 1910, still further reduced to 255, and during this period the district has been growing at a fairly rapid pace.

In the year 1908, 62 new houses were occupied, in 1909, 51, and up to the end of November this year 52. All the new houses are provided with dustbins which are emptied weekly.

The most difficult part of the work of house refuse removal is that of emptying privy middens, of which there are in the district 440 emptied by your Council's staff, a few in the outlying parts of the district being emptied by the owners.

The men engaged in this work remove six loads per night, and during the eleven months ending November, 1909, 1,659 ashpits were emptied, an average of 35.3 per week, and for the same period of this year 1,785 ashpits were emptied, an average of 38 ashpits per week.

As stated before, there are 440 privy middens in the district, so that at the rate of 38 per week the whole district ought to be cleared once in three months, but as there is a great difference in the size of the ashpits and also in the habits of the users a large number of the ashpits require emptying at least once in six weeks, so that it takes some four months to get through the whole district.

There is a gradual improvement in this part of the work, as the worst of the privies and ashpits are being converted into water closets and dustbins, and as the wet ashpits are being abolished the men are able to take more per load. Therefore, this part of the work must decrease as no new ashpits are being built.

At the close of the year 1907, when the present scheme was adopted, the number of privy middens in the district emptied by No. 1 gang of your Council's staff was 486, as compared with :— 1908 : 475, decrease 11 ; 1909 : 453, decrease 22 ; 1910 : 440, decrease 13 (three others are now in course of conversion).

In the Cheadle area the number of dustbins in 1907 was 640, as compared with 1908, 659, increase ; 1909, 683, increase 24 ; 1910, 740, increase 57.

In the Cheadle Hulme area the number of dustbins was :— 1907, 94, as compared with 1908, 171, increase 77 ; 1909, 295, increase 124 ; 1910, 382, increase 87.

The number of dry ashpits in the Cheadle area emptied by No. 2 gang was in 1907, 147. These have remained stationary.

The number of dry ashpits in Cheadle Hulme area emptied by the additional gang was :—In 1907, 175, as compared with 1908, 169, decrease 6 ; 1909, 136, decrease 33 ; 1910, 123, decrease 13.

As stated in the first part of this report, No. 1 gang are employed entirely in that part of the work of emptying privy

middens throughout the whole district. No. 2 gang were to be employed three nights per week attending to applications and dry ashpits in the Cheadle area. At the commencement of this year this time had to be reduced to two nights per week, owing to the increase in the number of dustbins and the extra day was taken up with dustbins and dry ashpits.

In May, 1909, having commenced a systematic emptying of dry ashpits in the Cheadle Hulme area, it was found that it would take at least six months to get through this work as it was considered that the dry ashpits should be emptied more frequently, a further day was allowed for this purpose. This two days per week on dry ashpits has been gradually encroached upon by the increasing number of dustbins in so far as the time allowed for the emptying of dustbins, namely, $1\frac{1}{2}$ days per week has been increased to two days, thus decreasing the time allowed for the dry ashpits to $1\frac{1}{2}$ days per week. Having regard to the continuing growth of the Cheadle Hulme area, the time allowed for the emptying of dustbins will from time to time have to be increased if the work is to be carried out efficiently.

I would suggest for your consideration the following scheme which would enable your Council's staff to empty all the privy middens in the district at least once in two months, viz. :—

That No. 1 gang be employed in emptying privy middens in the Cheadle area, including Cheadle, Gatley, and that part of Cheadle Hulme north of Albert Road and Ladybridge Road, in which there are 320 ashpits.

No. 2 gang be employed two nights per week attending to applications and emptying dry ashpits which cannot be emptied during the daytime, and dustbins the remainder of the week.

That an additional gang be employed two nights per week emptying privies and ashpits in that part of Cheadle Hulme south of Albert Road and the remainder of the week on dry ashpits and dustbins as at present.

JAMES T. FERNLEY.

12th December, 1910.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

These have been regularly visited and found generally clean and well kept.

Two small cowsheds have been demolished and one new cowshed provided in their place.

One cowshed has been altered giving better lighting, ventilation and cubic space.

NEW HOUSES.

Sixty-three new houses have been occupied during the year. These are all built in accordance with your Council's Bye-Laws.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 53 workshops on the register and 108 inspections have been made. In no case was any contravention of the Act found. At the close of the year one large engineering works was in course of erection and one building was undergoing alterations with a view to commencing a small cycle and motor repair works.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 12 bakehouses on the register. These have been regularly inspected and found very clean.

HOMEWORK.

One list of ourworkers has been received during the year, relating to ten outworkers, and lists of outworkers have been received from other authorities giving addresses of outworkers.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are five slaughter-houses on the register. They are all licensed. These have been regularly inspected and are found very clean and well lighted.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Twenty-five houses have been disinfected after illness of an infectious character.

During the summer vacation at the Warehousemen and Clerks' Orphan Schools the hospital and infirmary attached to these schools were thoroughly sprayed with formaldehyde and afterwards fumigated with formaline vapour.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Legal proceedings were taken in one instance under Section 91, P.H.A., 1875, to abate a nuisance caused by the deposit of sewage in a garden behind and adjoining a cottage in Finney Lane, Stockport Etchells. An Order was obtained to abate this nuisance within ten days. This order was complied with.

Summary of Sanitary Work completed during the year 1910.

No. of Complaints received during the year exclusive of applications of house refuse removal.....		7
„ Houses and Premises inspected	714	
„ „ re-inspected	436	
	—	1150
„ Samples of Water taken and submitted for analysis.....		2

RESULTS OF INSPECTIONS.

Orders issued for sanitary amendments to houses and premises.....	7
Houses, premises, &c., cleaned, repaired and limewashed.....	14
Houses disinfected after illnesses of an infectious character.....	25
Houses re-drained and coupled up with the Sewage System.....	6
House drains cleaned and repaired.....	16
Midden privies converted into water closets.....	21
Ashpits abolished and dustbins provided.....	29
Ashbins replaced.....	14
New dustbins provided.....	12
Slop sink waste pipes, bath and lavatory waste pipes, soil pipes and rainwater downspouts repaired	35
Old pattern water closets taken out and replaced by modern pedestal water closets	3
Privies and ashpits repaired.....	6
Houses closed as unfit for habitation.....	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Visits made with reference to Nuisances and abatement of same	52
„ Common Lodging Houses.....	—
„ House Refuse removed.....loads	4411
„ Ashpits emptied.....	3197
„ Houses provided with Privies.....	588
„ Houses provided with Dry Ashplaces.....	407
„ Houses provided with Dustbins.....	1025
„ Houses connected up with Sewerage System.....	1876
„ Bakehouses	12
„ Workshops	53
„ Smoke Test applied to Drains.....	5
„ Cowshed altered, lighted, and ventilated	1
„ New Cowsheds built.....	1
„ Old cowsheds demolished.....	2
„ Legal proceeding taken.....	1

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES J. FERNLEY,

February 4th, 1911.

Sanitary Inspector.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the year 1910 for the URBAN DISTRICT OF CHEADLE AND GATLEY, on the ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

1.—INSPECTION.—

Visits of inspection made during 1910 by Sanitary Inspector:—
Factories, 14 ; Workshops, 94 ; Total, 108.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.—Nil.

3.—HOMEWORK.—

Lists received, 1 ; outworkers, 10 ; number of addresses of outworkers received from other Councils, 3 ; number of inspections of outworkers' premises, 26.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.—

Bleaching and Dyeing, 2 ; Brickmaking, 4 ; Builders, 8 ; Bakehouses, 12 ; other Workshops, 28.
Total number of Workshops on Register, 54.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.—Nil.

JOHN H. GODSON, M.B., D.P.H.

Summary of Sanitary Work completed during the Year 1910.

I.—ADOPTIVE ACTS.

Are the following in force in your district ?

1. Infectious Diseases Prevention Act ?—Yes.
2. Notification of Births Act ?—No.
3. Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 ?—Application has been made.

II.—BYE-LAWS.

Are Bye-Laws in force relating to :—

1. New Streets and Buildings ?—Yes.
2. Common Lodging Houses ?—No
3. Slaughter-houses ?—Yes.
4. Houses let in Lodgings ?—No.
5. Cleansing and Scavenging ?—Yes
6. Offensive Trades ?—No.
7. Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c. ?—No.
8. Other matters ?—No.

III.—WATER SUPPLY

1. From what source derived ?—Corporation of Stockport
2. Are any, and if so what, parts of your district still without a proper supply ?—None.
3. Any complaints as to action on lead ?—No.
4. Number of Samples analysed during 1910 ?—Two

IV.—SEWERAGE.

1. Specify any works carried out during 1910 ?—None.
2. Are any, and if so what, parts of your district still without a proper system of sewers ?—Adswold. The Surveyor has prepared plans and estimates for this.

V.—SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

1. On what system is sewage treated ?—In settling tanks and land filtration.
2. Have there been any complaints during 1910 as to the outfall works ?—None.
3. Any special action taken during 1910 ?—None

VI.—SCAVENGING

1. By whom is this carried out ?—By the Council.
2. With what frequency are the following scavenged :—
 - (a) Midden-privies ?—Four times per annum.
 - (b) Dry Ashpits ?—Do.
 - (c) Pail Closets ?—Fortnightly.
 - (d) Dustbins ?—Weekly.
 - (e) Cesspools ?—Emptied by owners.

VII.—DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

1. Number of premises on Register at close of 1910 :—

Dairies ?—~~None~~. 43

Cowsheds ?—~~None~~. 79

Milkshops ?—One.
3. Number of instances where notice has been served for defects ?—None.
4. Number of instances where legal proceedings have been taken and results of same ?—None.
5. Are Regulations in force in the district under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order ?—Yes.

VIII.—DWELLINGS.

1. Number of new houses built during 1910 ?—63.
2. Action taken in respect of overcrowding ?—None.
3. Action taken under Housing of the Working Classes Acts ?—None.

IX.—PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

1. Any system of notification ?—Only the L.G.B. Order of 1907.
2. Any Sanitary Inspection of patients' houses ?—None.
3. Any disinfection of ditto ?—Upon application.
4. Any distribution of advice ?—None.
5. Any action re spitting ?—None.

(Signed) JOHN H. GODSON.

